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JERUSALEM'S OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

A FAIR surmise is that Marshal Nikolai Bulganin's rapid-fire exchange of messages with President Eisenhower is only the curtain-raiser to the Soviet Union's 1956 offensive, which can be expected to mount gradually with the approach of the American presidential elections. Both the timing of the first message, dramatically delivered to the President on the eve of the Eisenhower-Eden conference in Washington, and the readiness with which the Soviet Prime Minister countered Mr. Eisenhower's reply to it, suggest that the campaign is carefully planned for the year, complete with a variety of plays anticipating the opponent's alternative moves.

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THE outline of Soviet strategy was made public even before the first Bulganin message, in which the Soviet Union offered America a 20-year bilateral non-aggression pact — an offer extended to Britain and France in the second message. The course of this policy was mapped at the conference of the eight Warsaw Treaty powers which concluded its business in two snappy days in Prague towards the end of January. The six major points contained in the joint communique at the end of the meeting will no doubt all figure, collectively or separately, as a background to what is likely to be a persistent Soviet campaign for the conclusion of friendship pacts with the West.

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THE six points all deal with Europe, which remains the major bone of contention between the two power blocs. These call for withdrawal or reduction of foreign armies from all of Germany and the limitation of the armed forces of both parts of that country. This is to be accompanied by a renunciation of force by both the NATO and Warsaw Treaty powers. The next stage would be the conclusion of bilateral pacts of friendship and non-aggression by all European countries, including West Germany, and the establishment of "normal relations" between them. Finally, the Eastern bloc suggested the establishment of "special zones" in Europe in which armed forces would be restricted to levels agreed upon by the Big Four.

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NONE of the suggestions are entirely original, but the horse is nevertheless of a slightly different colour. The pigmentation is provided by East Germany, which formerly had to be satisfied with a "special status" in the Warsaw pact but which was granted full-fledged membership at Prague, where it was agreed that its People's Police are to be reorganized into a regular army, equipped with the most efficient and modern weapons. The call for bilateral treaties between the NATO-Warsaw countries and the establishment of "normal relations" between them underlines the Soviet Union's determination to continue to treat Eastern Germany as a sovereign state — and demand that others follow suit.

●

ON other fronts — with the exception of the Formosa dispute — the Soviet Union blandly assumes that there are no disputes, and no doubt will continue to press its active policy in Africa and the Middle East. The special emphasis, however, is perceptibly shifting from the neutralists to the fringes of the Baghdad pact, considered a NATO supplement, and the Russian bid for friendly ties with Pakistan and Turkey has not, at least in Karachi, been completely unwelcome. Iran, on the other hand, last week received a third note forcefully reminding her that the Soviet Union considers Teheran's accession to the Baghdad pact an unfriendly act, but it is not improbable that in the near future this attitude will change to an offer of friendlier relations.

Jerusalem, January 9.

Malaya to Receive Full Independence In August, 1957

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). —Representatives of Malaya and Britain tonight signed an agreement for Malaya to achieve full independence within the British Commonwealth on August 31, 1957. Chief Minister Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman and Colonial Secretary Allan Lennox Boyd put their names to a 7,000-word report containing the unanimous recommendations of the Malayan constitutional conference which has been meeting for the past three weeks.

Under the plan, Malaya, with a population of 5,600,000, will get immediate self-government, with full independence to follow in 1957. It means that she will almost immediately control her own finance, internal defence and security. A Malayan minister will take over the campaign against the Communists, but British troops will remain to help in the fight.

Britain will also have the right to maintain forces in Malaya after the country becomes independent "for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations."

The Malayan Chief Minister is expected to have talks with Premier Abdul Nasser in Cairo next week on his return journey home, an authoritative source said today.

British Ready To Jam Athens Radio

NICOSIA, Wednesday (Reuter). — All arrangements are now complete in Nicosia to start jamming Athens Radio "at a moment's notice," according to well-informed quarters. The jamming is intended to affect Cyprus only.

The jamming mechanism which was flown to Cyprus some months ago has already been tested and is now understood to be ready for use if and when the Governor, Sir John Harding, gives the word. Jamming will be achieved by using lower power transmitters.

A Greek Cypriot 18-year-old schoolboy, shot dead as he took part in a riot in Famagusta yesterday morning, was buried in his home village last night — the first funeral to be held at night in Cyprus within living memory.

Four bombs were thrown last night after a day of riots. One of two bombs in Kyrenia was reported to have exploded at a house occupied by Group Captain Aitken of the Royal Air Force, damaging a door and a car parked in the drive.

SYRIAN ARMS "WEEK" NETS £2.5M.

A sum of LS15m. (£2.5m.) has been collected during the Syrian "Arms Fund Week" which has been going on for more than two months, according to NEABS yesterday.

Roman Galley, drawn in charcoal on side of burial cave found yesterday in residential section of Jerusalem, was photographed by Department of Antiquities and then traced by three archaeologists (above).

Photo by Schlesinger

Amateur Digger Discovers Ancient Vault in Residential Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Staff

A Jewish burial vault tentatively attributed to the first century, B.C.E., has been uncovered in Rehavia, in the middle of Jerusalem. In the course of a blasting operation on Tuesday excavating for the foundations of a house at 10 Rehov Alfasi, labourers brought to light a rectangular room cut into the stone and plastered over neatly with suspiciously modern looking mortar. The authenticity of the find was confirmed yesterday, however, when experts from the Antiquities Department sifted the debris and found coins and pottery dating to the Hasmonean period.

An almost square courtyard is clearly outlined in front of the cave itself, the opening to which is now some 15 feet across.

On one of the cell walls are two drawings in charcoal of Roman galleys, one of them still partially hidden. On the side facing the entrance, above a small aperture leading to a second vault, a Greek burial blessing appears besides an as yet undeciphered Aramaic inscription, also in charcoal. Next to them, there is another charcoal drawing of an antlered deer and on the right-hand wall there is a small menorah scratched into the plaster.

Small Part Unearthed

Mr. Moshe Dotan of the Antiquities Department, in charge of the on-the-spot operation, told *The Jerusalem Post* that at first glance he got the impression that neighbourhood children had done the perfectly preserved drawing of the ship. Only after examining the archaic inscriptions did he become convinced of the antiquity of the vault.

Only a small part of the large cave has been unearthed as yet, and excavations are still going on. The Department of Antiquities stated yesterday that its attention had been drawn by one of its amateur collaborators, Mr. Uri Levinsohn, a hardware dealer in Jerusalem, to a likely cave entrance which had been laid bare. Experts were immediately rushed to the scene and discovered that the opening in the rock, which is only slightly below street level, led into a large cave consisting of three halls.

The first room, which is about six by four metres large and three metres high, contains the drawings and inscriptions "made with a chalk-like substance and wall reliefs of seven-armed candelabra. The latter makes it almost certain that the tomb is Jewish," the Department announced.

In the other two halls, a number of skeletons, earthen oil lamps, Hasmonean coins and metal tools were found. The coins and the tools have not yet been identified. Nine minor caves leading off the third hall have not yet been explored.

The Department of Antiquities has halted all further blasting and construction work on the building site under a law protecting places of historical significance, pending the completion of the excavations. The Department expects further exploration to yield highly significant material.

Cairo, World Bank Agree on Terms For Aswan Dam

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Finance Minister Abdul Moneim el Kaissuni announced today that agreement had been reached on all points in Egypt's negotiations with the World Bank for the $1,200m. Aswan Dam. He said that a communique on the talks with the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, would be issued tomorrow.

Negotiations between Mr. Black and Egyptian officials opened on January 28. Diplomatic observers stated that Egypt was apprehensive about any World Bank controls over the Egyptian national economy as a result of the proposed loan.

(Reports from Washington earlier said that the Bank had proposed a loan of $200m. to help build the dam.)

Mr. Black said today that his negotiations were "going very well."

Another announcement said that Egypt has accepted offers by West German and French firms to build a LE20m. fertiliser plant at Aswan. The National Production Council will contribute LE2m. towards the capital of the factory.

Algeria Settlers Press Mollet to Renege

ALGIERS, Wednesday (Reuter). — French settlers pressed Premier Guy Mollet to abandon his plan to give Algeria's nine million Moslems equal voting rights with the territory's million Europeans.

Most of the settlers expressed regret at Monday's disturbances in which a howling crowd of 10,000 Europeans pelted M. Mollet with stones and rotten fruit on his arrival by air from France. But the riots gave the die-hard *colons* their first victory — the resignation of Resident Minister Gen. Georges Catroux, regarded as too liberal by Algerian Frenchmen.

If the decisions M. Mollet announces after his present round of talks do not satisfy the extremist settlers, French officials fear that there will be fresh outbreaks of violence. Tension slackened slightly in Algiers tonight.

JEWISH SHOPS IN ORAN RAIDED

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Seven Jewish-owned jewellery shops in Oran, Western Algeria, were looted on February 4 by a Moslem mob. The riot served as a nationalist counter-demonstration to the mass rallies staged in Algiers by die-hard French settlers, who are being organized by the Poujade movement and who are venting their anti-Semitism by whooping "Death to Mendes!"

Algerian Jewry is thus caught between the fire of the two opposed extremist elements, the nationalists on the one hand and the colonials on the other.

Tripartite Talks Open in US Capital; May Last Months

Big 3 to Review Army Resources

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Representatives of the United States, France and Britain today began a series of conferences expected to last for weeks or even months to ease Middle East tension.

A new sense of urgency was given to the tripartite talks when the Syrian Ambassador in Washington, Farid Zein e-Din, told the State Department informally today that Syria feared Israel might soon take military action in the Demilitarized Zone in order to complete a canal diverting some of the Jordan River waters.

It is known that various suggestions will be tabled during the Three-Power Meetings, including the possibility of putting teeth into the Three-Power Declaration of 1950, pledging joint action in the event of serious violation of the Israel-Arab frontiers.

In the past few days, both Israel and Arab officials have voiced opposition to "unilateral action by the Western Powers if war broke out."

Both Israel and Syria independently expressed the view that the Western Powers had no rights, duties or privileges beyond those of the United Nations charter. The Syrian Ambassador added that it would be "exceedingly dangerous" for the Western Powers to take any action outside the United Nations.

The officials of the three nations are expected to review their available military resources in the Middle East.

They will also discuss the suggestion made by Sir Anthony Eden in Ottawa yesterday for an unarmed international preventive patrol to police a "no-man's-land" created along the Arab-Israel frontier by mutual withdrawals by both sides.

Other ideas which may be discussed include the immediate imposition of a naval embargo and economic or financial sanctions on any Middle Eastern aggressor.

Diplomatic sources said that today's initial meeting might be largely devoted to procedural matters. They expected that the talks would be held in close secrecy throughout.

'All Will Be Done To Stop M.E. War'—Ike

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower said at a press conference today that everything he could within the Constitution would be done to prevent the outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab countries. Asked to assess the Middle East trouble spot, in the light of his talks last week with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that France had been invited to conversations on the subject.

These conversations were aimed at finding what measures either the three Western Powers acting severally themselves or the United Nations, could take to solve the problems, he said.

Mr. Eisenhower said he would have enough information by March 1 to decide whether to stand for re-election as President.

He was asked many questions about the medical examinations which he will undergo in mid-February to determine the extent of his recovery from his heart attack last September. He said he thought they would have given him all the information that he was likely to get by the end of this month.

Devastating Missiles

Mr. Eisenhower stated that the United States and other nations now had the power to devastate each other completely with atomic missiles that could not be 100 per cent effectively intercepted.

He discussed the race between the United States and the Soviet Union for the development of guided missiles capable of carrying nuclear explosives to devastate each other's country, and said that the development of guided missiles was being given priority over everything else in the U.S. Defence Department.

In certain fields, the United States was ahead. In other fields, "the other side" was ahead of the United States, he added.

On the latest personal messages from the Soviet Premier, Mr. Eisenhower declared that as long as he and Marshal Bulganin could keep up correspondence with each other without denunciations there was always some hope that something might come out of it.

No matter what convictions the U.S. held about past performances, it must never be in a position of blocking any avenue no matter how small, if it could lead to peace, he added.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The West German Cabinet in a surprise decision has approved the draft of a bill to conscript men between the ages of 18 and 45. A Defence Ministry spokesman said the bill provided for an 18-month period of service in the new forces, which are to reach a maximum of 500,000 men by 1958.

Arms to Israel Not on Agenda

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Labour Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, asked the Government today whether the supply of arms to Israel could be discussed by Britain, the United States and France in the discussions in Washington.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Nutting, said in the House of Commons that this suggestion was not on the agenda. As far as he knew it was "under continuous review by the three Governments."

He added that he would pass onto Prime Minister Eden a suggestion that he should make a statement on the subject when he returned from Canada.

1950 Declaration Is Still Valid—Sharett

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said in the Knesset yesterday that he did not interpret the Anglo-American statement issued in Washington after the Eisenhower-Eden talks last week as cancelling the Tripartite Declaration of 1950.

The Israel Government had always considered the importance of the Declaration to be of doubtful value. It regarded it not as a guarantee, but rather as a declaration that the signatories would act as they saw fit.

Mr. Sharett was replying to three motions for the agenda asking for a debate on the Anglo-American statement, submitted by Mr. H. Landau (Herut), Mr. M. Wilner (Communist) and Mr. P. Bernstein (General Zionist).

The motions were rejected by a vote of 31-22 after Mr. Sharett moved that they be struck from the agenda. The Progressives voted with the Coalition parties in opposing a debate.

Mr. Sharett noted that the subjects raised were under the constant consideration of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He did not feel that every statement by one power or another on Arab-Israel relations called for a public debate.

Territorial Concessions

Mr. Landau said that the Anglo-American call for Israel and the Arab States to reconcile their positions meant, in effect, that Israel should surrender territory in her already partitioned land.

Mr. Wilner declared that while Herut's motion was meant to advance war, his own was meant to advance peace. Peace in the Middle East would be achieved only if Israel and the Arabs sat down at the same table.

Mr. Bernstein said that in last week's statement, the U.S. for the first time officially abandoned the Tripartite Declaration, and thus a guarantee of the present borders no longer existed. He had never put much value in the guarantee, but the cancellation of an existing guarantee was something else again.

Israel-Egypt M.A.C. To Meet Shortly

The Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission will meet twice monthly, once in emergency session and once in regular session, it was decided yesterday by the M.A.C. sub-committee. The first meeting this year will be held shortly.

The sub-committee also decided that the backlog of complaints would be dealt with chronologically, but that new complaints would be given precedence.

It was understood that the sub-committee sifted 100 complaints from the 140 requiring emergency attention and transferred them to the regular M.A.C. agenda.

The M.A.C. has not met since last September when violence broke out along the Gaza Strip border. Yesterday's sub-committee meeting was chaired by the newly appointed Chairman, Col. Robert Bayard.

EGYPTIANS ATTACK THREE TIMES

Egyptian positions opened fire three times on Israel patrols in the Be'eri sector near the Gaza Strip yesterday. In the afternoon an Egyptian position directed machinegun fire at an Israel patrol in the Be'eri sector, the Army spokesman announced. The patrol returned the fire and the exchange of fire lasted for several minutes.

In the morning an Egyptian position had opened fire on another patrol which also returned the fire.

About an hour later, another Egyptian position directed machinegun fire at an Israel patrol in the same sector. This patrol also fired back.

Our forces suffered no casualties.

Infiltrators entered three Negev settlements on Tuesday night and made off with goods to the value of several thousands of pounds.

Striking Doctors Offered Terms

Physicians Ask Remainder Of Pay Rise within Year

By DAN BAVLY

The Government last night was reported to have contacted the striking physicians with new suggestions, as the nation-wide strike of doctors and other salaried professionals ended its second day.

The new suggestions are reported to be based on a compromise plan proposed by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, which was approved in principle by the Cabinet yesterday. The plan calls for setting a definite time limit — not later than January 1, 1958 — for the payment of the disputed 40 per cent of the salary increases. If possible, the Government would pay it next year.

At a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday evening, the Association spokesman made it clear that such an offer would be satisfactory if the time limit was "not too far off."

When the negotiations on this basis began last night the physicians are reported to have asked that the 60 per cent be increased and that the remainder be paid within a year. The talks will continue today.

At a special session of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister reported on the resignation of Mr. Pinhas Rosen. A Progressive member of the Knesset said yesterday that he thought the Party's absence from the Government was provisional, and felt sure that they would be back as soon as the strike is settled.

The Progressive Party and the majority of the professionals have already approved the compromise in principle, and Government sources are hopeful of a quick end to the strike.

The compromise plan followed a proposal by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, on Monday night that the 40 per cent be paid at a much later date than January 1958.

The administrative civil servants have suggested that if the 40 per cent is paid, they would be willing to give all or most of it to the Defence Fund.

The problem of the physicians' salaries and the wages of all workers in the country was the concern of the Histadrut, the Head of the Political Department, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, told the doctors yesterday. He agreed that the Government had broken its promise concerning the higher wages but maintained that this was sometimes necessary. The strike was not a question of the 40 per cent, he added, but was "a political move by persons interested in isolating the intellectuals from their fellow workers as the first move in a battle to undermine and split the labour movement."

The administrative civil servants were all back at work yesterday, but they warned that if the strike of the professionals and doctors is not settled by Monday, they will join the strike again and "see it through until the end."

Meanwhile, the Civil Servants

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Finance Committee Avoids Issue

The Knesset Finance Committee after meeting for over eight hours at three sessions on Tuesday and yesterday decided that the issue was not within their jurisdiction. On Monday, the Knesset had referred to the Committee the question of carrying out the Government's promises to the professionals, but the Committee decided that since a strike had begun in the meantime, it was for the Government to deal with the problem.

A minority, represented by the General Zionists and Herut, demanded that the Government fulfil the wage decisions of September 1955, but their proposal was rejected.

Premier Withholds Rosen Resignation from Knesset

The Prime Minister made no statement in the Knesset yesterday concerning the resignation of Mr. Rosen. It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion will withhold such an announcement for a few days, in the hope that the strike will be settled in the meantime and the Progressives persuaded to re-join the Government.

Two Members raised the question in the Knesset yesterday.

Mr. M. Begin (Herut) asked when such a statement would be made. Dr. M. Sneh (Communist) questioned whether the dignity of the Knesset did not require that the statement called for by the Transition Law be presented at the earliest possible moment.

The Speaker ruled that the Law did not say that the Government should be instructed to make the statement. But if some time elapsed and no statement was forthcoming members would have the right to demand that the Prime Minister answer a question on the matter.

The resignation of Mr. Rosen was unanimously approved by the Progressive Party Executive last night. The meeting lasted for three-and-a-half hours. The resolution called upon the Histadrut to bring to a quick end the professional workers' dispute and to abstain from casting a slur on "loyal citizens." It asked the Government to abide by its promises on salaries.

Sharett Supports Elath Statement

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Question time in the Knesset yesterday was devoted to queries on the statement of the Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Eliahu Elath, for which he was rebuked by the British Foreign Office, on Israel's greeting to the Sudan Government, compensation for the victims of the El Al plane shot down in Bulgaria, and on the State Controller's comments on the inspection of Israel missions abroad.

The question regarding Ambassador Elath referred to his statement on January 21 that, at a meeting with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd the day before, he had declared that Britain, France and the U.S. had systematically evaded their obligations to maintain an arms balance between Israel and the Arab States. The Foreign Office later rebuked Mr. Elath for having given "an erroneous account" of the interview.

Yesterday, in reply to Mr. I. Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi), Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett said that the British Foreign Office had objected to publication of the statement for two reasons: first, that it was done without consultation with the Foreign Office, and secondly, that the accusations it contain-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Ottawa Commons Rejects Non-Confidence Motion

OTTAWA, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Commons last night rejected by 147 votes to 79 an opposition motion of no confidence in the Liberal Government of Premier Louis St. Laurent, ending a two-day debate on arms exports.

The vote was a motion by a Conservative Opposition member, Mr. Gordon Churchill, who had moved that the Commons External Affairs Committee should examine Government procedure on granting export permits for military equipment and draw up a code of procedure.

HADASSAH RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Hadassah in a resolution passed yesterday, has urged the U.S. Government to supply arms to Israel and to take "vigorous measures" to stop the Arab boycott of Americans who do business with Israel.

Dulles' Proposals Said 'Meaningless'

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA). — A signatory to the Congressional declaration on the Middle East charged today that Secretary of State Dulles' major policy statement of August 26 last year was and is now "meaningless."

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (Democrat, Ohio) indicated to Congress that the Dulles proposals were meaningless because of the necessity for prior Arab agreement to Israel's frontiers. He called for a "clear defined policy which would meet the threat of war in the Middle East. He reiterated the recent request of the declaration by 86 Democratic Congressmen to permit Israel to purchase $50m. worth of defensive arms.

(Leader — Page 4)

Premier Samir Rifa'i Meets Lebanese, French, U.S. Envoys

Premier Samir Rifa'i conferred separately yesterday with the U.S., French and Lebanese diplomatic representatives in Amman on the results of his recent visits to Damascus, Beirut and Baghdad NEABS reported.

Beirut political circles said that the forthcoming "summit" meeting of Arab Kings and Heads of State scheduled towards the end of this month in the Jordan capital, will go far to easing the current tension between Iraq and Egypt arising out of the former's charges of Egyptian subversive activities in Baghdad.

HARRY TRUMAN

describes the background of the Korean War in tomorrow's instalment of his memoirs. Other articles in the week-end issue of THE JERUSALEM POST include:

The U.S. Administration under fire;

Russia enters the Age of Automation;

The Communist problem in France and India (from the correspondents of THE JERUSALEM POST in Paris and New Delhi);

A Scot's views on the English;

From Adam Michkewicz's "Crimean Sonnets" (on the centenary of the Polish bard's death.)

We extend our sincerest condolences
to MR. ABE COHEN
on the passing away of his
FATHER
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INTELLECTUALS IN REVOLT
See This Week's
HERE & NOW

The Coordinating Committee of the Association of Professional and Administrative Civil Servants
is sponsoring a
General Meeting
at 7 o'clock this evening, at the Ratisbonne, Hall T2, (Entrance on Rehov Szold).
The following are invited:
doctors, engineers, agronomists, chemists, pharmacists, microbiologists, professors, lecturers and assistants, archaeologists, lawyers, statisticians, economists and administrative civil servants.

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Social & Personal

Chief Rabbi I.H. Herzog on Tuesday received the Israel Ambassador to Argentina, Dr. A. Kubovy.

•

The Military Attaches of Britain, France, Turkey and the U.S. yesterday visited Sdom and Ein Gedi.

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A memorial service for the Greek Orthodox Patriarch, Sir Timotheos Theneliz, was held in Nazareth yesterday, the 40th day since his death. Dr. S. Calbi, Director of the Christian Communities Division of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, represented the Government.

•

Hovevei Yerushalayim extends its sincere condolences to its co-chairman, Mrs. Hava Michaelis and her family, on the death of her mother-in-law, Minnie Michaelis.

•

Chief Magistrate B. Giladi is to address the weekly luncheon of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club on "Rehabilitation of Criminals" in the Z.O.A. House at 1.30 today.

•

An exhibition of children's paintings is being held at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem. It is open daily from 11 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 3-6 p.m.; on Saturdays from 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

•

Rabbi Dr. Ferdinand M. Isserman (St. Louis, U.S.) and his wife have arrived in Tel Aviv on their world tour. Dr. Isserman is to speak tomorrow at 5.15 p.m. at Beit Israel, Tel Aviv, on "World Jewry and Israel." *(Advt.)*

SHARETT

(Continued from Page One)

ed against British policy were unjustified.

Mr. Sharett said that Mr. Elath had recognised the justice of the first complaint, and had expressed his regret. But he had rejected the second and had reiterated Israel's position. The impression obtained from the Foreign Office announcement to the effect that Mr. Elath had apologized for the content of his remarks was misleading.

It is true, Mr. Sharett added, that the publication of such a statement without consultation with the second party is not the general procedure. However, such an act did not go beyond the Embassy's authority, and in view of the seriousness of the situation and the need for public clarification of Israel's position, there was every justification for it.

Greetings to Sudan

In reply to a question by Dr. A. Altman (Herut), the Foreign Minister said it was true that he had sent greetings to the Sudanese Government on the occasion of its proclamation of independence. (A few days later Sudan applied for membership in the Arab League.)

Mr. Sharett replied affirmatively to the question whether there had been a basis for believing that the greetings would be well received. He expressed the opinion that in the long run, the sending of the greetings would not harm the State of Israel, but would earn it the goodwill of a large part of the Sudanese people.

Compensation from Bulgaria

Replying to Mr. B. Arditi (Herut) concerning the shooting down of the El Al plane by Bulgaria last July, Mr. Sharett said that so far the Bulgarian Government had not notified Israel who the guilty persons were or whether they had been brought to trial.

He said that the amount of the compensation claimed from Bulgaria for the death of the 58 victims and for the material damage has been fixed, and the Israel Legation in Sofia is now in contact with the Bulgarian Government on this matter.

Controller's Report

In reply to a question by Mr. H. Landau (Herut), Mr. Sharett denied that he had requested the State Controller to omit or change the sections in his report dealing with the inspection of Israel missions abroad.

He admitted that the Controller had criticised the present system, in which a number of Foreign Ministry officials go abroad to conduct inspections, but said it was not true that the Controller had characterized such inspection tours as wasteful or scandalous.

The Controller had recommended that the Ministry set up an Inspection Service which would make regular visits to Israel missions abroad, the Foreign Minister said. He added that the Ministry itself had some time ago requested the creation of the post of inspector.

Mr. Sharett said it was true that he had been in contact with the Controller on this question, prior to the publication of the report. But this was because the main part of the report concerning the Ministry had been taken from a special survey which the Controller had furnished to the Ministry previously, requesting its comments.

Asked whether he did not think that an attempt to bring about the omission of sections of these reports was liable to arouse concern among the public, Mr. Sharett replied: "That question does not fit the facts at all."

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Meir, near Egged, 4192. Witan, Rehov Mea Shearim, 61243.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 8791. Mandelbova, 88 Nahmani, 3556. Amsand, 34 Ben Yehuda, 34 Ben Yehuda, 25923. Jabotinsky, 126 Ibn Gabirol, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67284. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Pinchy, Rav Kook cor. Sivat Zion. Israel, Shikun Hatrut. BNEI BRAK: Herzlbeits, 11 Rabbi Akiva. RISHON LEZION: Amand. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolow.
HAIFA: Hagibborim, 28 Hatikvah Ninadav, 26 Khouri, 4197. KIRYAT BIALIK: Revulun. SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Merkaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Rosenzweig, 13 Arlosoroff 61247. Dr. Zernower, 8/17 Greek Colony, 3858. Dr. Shore, 26 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28442. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 94 Bialik, 24283. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 68.
HAIFA: Dr. Epstein, 97 Herzl, 3877. Dr. Sherman, 9 Hanevi'im, 2054. Dr. Lavkvic, 24 Shivtei Bnei, 67457.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post February 8, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting As High Court of Justice

Before Justices Silberg, Goitein and Berinson.

Yitzhak Dagani, Petitioner, v. Hava Dagani, the Chief Execution Officer, and the Warden of the Jerusalem Prison. (H.C. 4/56)

No Summary Imprisonment For Failure to Pay Maintenance

The High Court made absolute an order *nisi* of the nature of *habeas corpus* granted to the petitioner on January 6, 1956.

The petitioner, Yitzhak Dagani, and the first respondent were married in 1948. Two children were born of the marriage. In 1953, after an extended period of bitter quarrelling and recrimination between the couple, Mrs. Dagani left home with her two children. In December 1953, she started proceedings in the Jerusalem District Court for maintenance for the two children. After lengthy litigation the Court eventually ordered Dagani to pay his wife IL80 a month towards the maintenance of their children. This order was delivered on November 22, 1955. On December 25, 1955, the first respondent obtained an order of arrest against her husband for failing to pay this maintenance. As he was in Kinneret at the time, the order was not executed until his return on January 5, 1956, when he was arrested and imprisoned, despite his protestations that he wished to be brought before the Chief Execution Officer to put his case.

Meanwhile, the first respondent had received a letter from her husband on January 2, 1956, in which was enclosed a cheque for IL138. In the letter he explained that IL80 was for the maintenance of the children for the month of January, IL40 was to show his good intentions and another IL18 was for a birthday present for her. The cheque was drawn on the Hatvash Vehisachon Bank, Tiberias, and bore a signature which was not that of the petitioner. On Mrs. Dagani's presenting the cheque to the Jerusalem branch of the bank, she was informed that there was no account bearing that signature.

Dagani appealed to the High Court on January 6, 1956, for an *order nisi* of the nature of *habeas corpus*, claiming amongst other things, that he should have been allowed to see the Chief Execution Officer and explain to him that he had sent a cheque and ask him to hold up the imprisonment order. He was granted an order *nisi* and the respondents were ordered to reply, if they saw fit to do so, within three days. In the reply of the first respondent her Counsel denied that the petitioner was entitled to appear before the Chief Execution Officer and show cause why he should not be imprisoned, claiming that this was not necessary in the case of a debt for maintenance.

On the Return Day, the petitioner produced a mandatory judgment (H.C. 108/44, ALR 44/5368) in which the High Court had held that whenever a person is arrested under Section 2 of the Debt (Imprisonment) Ordinance, 1931, (which includes non-payment of maintenance) he must in all cases, before being imprisoned, be brought before an Execution Officer with a view to showing cause why he should not be imprisoned, no matter how recently he had promised to pay his debt, and no matter how recently he had failed to keep that promise. In addition, the petitioner produced a letter from the Manager of the Halvaah Vehisachon Bank in Tiberias confirming that he had issued the cheque of IL138 to the petitioner and that the cheque bore his (the manager's) signature.

The petitioner appeared on his own behalf. Mr. S. Toussia-Cohen for the first respondent, Mr. Bar-Or, Assistant State Attorney, for the third respondent.

Order

Justice Silberg, in delivering the decision of the High Court, said that the court saw no reason for overruling the decision in H.C. 106/44. On the contrary, the case under consideration provided an illuminating illustration of the correctness of the principle laid down in the mandatory judgment. For if the petitioner had been brought before the Chief Execution Officer immediately after his arrest, the matter of the cheque and the purely formal reason for its non-payment by the bank would have been cleared up, and the Execution Officer would presumably have postponed execution of the order of arrest.

The order *nisi* was made absolute to the extent that the petitioner should not be detained for his remaining term of imprisonment until brought before the Chief Execution Officer and given the opportunity of showing cause why he should not be imprisoned.

Decision given on February 2, 1956.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 23.3 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.
11.00 Popular Loan Drawing. 11.45 Light Music. 12.00 N. Programme for Factory Workers (Haifa). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Opera: Works by Verdi & Bellini (R). 2.30 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Siesta. 4.30 Weekly Summary: Mishna Yomit. 4.45 "Musical Miniature." 5.00 Child Corner. 5.15 Youth's Programme. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Farmer's Corner. 7.30 Recordings from Mozart Anniversary's Celebration. 8.00 Piano Recital by Ivan Melmann. Reinenstein: Prelude & Fugue in D & B. Brahms: Capricio in D-minor, Intermezzo op. 118 No. 4. Chopin: Prelude in G-minor. Mazurka. Debussy: Two Preludes. 8.30 "The Knesset and its Committees." 9.15 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 1 in C, played by Gideon Shamir, conducted by Hanan Schlesinger. 9.55 In the Academic World. 10.25 "From the World of Music" — Ephraim Dizahav. 10.50 Light Music. 11.00 "Owls & Grins"—Yitshak Shimoni. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 480, 225, 215, 13.9 & 32.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (23.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Ladino—Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. 7.05 Afrikaans transmission — Rebecca Axelrod.
11.35 p.m. News. 11.26 Newsreel. 11.35 "Views on the News"—Ted Lurie.
ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Theme with Variations. 7.00 News. 7.10 Youth-Chore of Kibbuts Ha'artzi. 7.30 "For Your Information" Military News by D. Eshkol. 7.45 Classical Requests. Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 in F-major, the Pastorale. 8.30 "The Jazz Club" 5th Programme. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.42, 16.94, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News. Talk: Week's Feature

Soviet's Diplomatic Offensive Turns Towards Middle East

By HENRY SHAPIRO

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UP).—The Soviet Union's world-wide diplomatic offensive turned towards the Middle East yesterday with bids to Turkey and Pakistan to establish friendly relations with Moscow.

All Soviet newspapers gave prominent front-page display to a letter from Premier Nikolai Bulganin to a Pakistan editor in which he offered trade and technical aid to that neighbouring country.

At the same time, "Pravda's" leading editorial declared that "It is high time to restore good neighbourly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union."

The Government also continued its diplomatic pressure aimed at persuading Iran to give up her place in the Baghdad pact, while the Soviet press widely publicized critical Arab reaction to last week's Washington talks between President Eisenhower and the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden.

"Western colonialism" and "crude intervention in the internal affairs of other countries" are often-used phrases in the Soviet press and diplomatic papers these days.

Today, "Pravda" drew support from Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson's reported criticism of Mr. Eisenhower's out-of-hand rejection of the recent Soviet offer of a friendship pact and from Secretary of State Dulles' "brink of war" policy statements.

Western observers noted particularly "Pravda's" nostalgic plea to restore the close ties with Turkey which were established by Lenin and Kemal Ataturk immediately after the Russian Revolution. Then, Russia helped the new, young Turkey to launch an industrialisation programme to help make her a modern nation.

In the early Twenties, Russia also aided Turkey politically and militarily in consolidating the Ataturk regime and expelling the Greeks from Asia Minor.

"Pravda" reiterated today the recent admission of the Soviet Communist leader, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, that the Soviet Union was partly to blame for the deterioration of relations with Turkey. It indicated that the Soviet was prepared to make amends and restore the good old times of the Soviet-Turkish *entente*.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Water colours, drawings, and frescoes by F.M. Weiss. Wire sculptures by Prof. Abba P. Lerner. "Nora Studio." 9 Ben Maimon. 10-1, 3-6
1) Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Paintings. 2) French 20th Century Paintings. 3) Pochoir Paintings of Maya Art after Manuscripts and Monuments by Felipe Neri Gonsalez.
Exhibit of Month: Copper plate etched by Jacques Lipshitz, with 43 successive proofs of the etching. Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.
Works by Aharon Giladi (Gelodeta). Woollen rugs from Sde Boker. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: Finds in Caesarea. 9-11; 3-5.
"Conquest of the Desert," Jerusalem Convention Centre. 10-1, 4-6.
Israel Flora Paintings by Ann Medalia, extended by public request; Rina Gallery, 11 Princes Mary Ave., (Entrance 1 Rehov Yanai). 9.30-1, 4-7.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:**—
Paintings, Puppets, Stage designs by Paul Loewy. Paintings Aria Alweil; Chinese Prints (Reproductions) lent by UNESCO. 10-1, 4-7. Tel Aviv Museum.

★ **Dancing:**—
Orchestra Music, open 5-11.30 "Hamoadon" Cafe, 106 Rehov Hayarkon. Entrance free.

★ **Theatre:** —
Cameri: "The Italian Straw Hat." New Cameri Theatre, 8. "The Hasty Heart." Mograbi, 8.
Benzion Witler and Shifra Lerer "Main Meidela." Ohel Shem, 8.45

★ **Lectures:**—
Social and Cultural Club, Mr. Elias M. Epstein on "Pre-State Decades" (1915—1948). Z.O.A. House at 8.30.

★ **Concert:**—
Rama: Gan Chamber Orchestra. Conductor: Kazimiers Wilkomirski. Soloist: A. Komfort. "Ohel." 8.30.

HAIFA

★ **Golden Age Club:**—
Conducted Tour to the new Technion Campus. "Omna" Creche and "Beit Dina" Recreation Home. Special buses from Panorama Hotel at 2.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Medea." Armon. 9 p.m.

PETAH TIKVA

★ **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "Johnny Belinda." 8.

NATANYA

★ **Theatre:**—
Ohel, "Eldorado." 8.

BRITISH LEGION
TEL AVIV BRANCH — 112 REHOV DIZENGOFF

Cultural Evening

on February 12, 1956 at 8 p.m. at the PALATIN CAFE, Tel Aviv.

PROGRAMME:

1) LECTURE by Police Officer Y. KAUFMAN—Israel Police Force ON CRIME DETECTION IN ISRAEL.
2) FILMS ON POLICE WORK IN ENGLAND. a) Scotland Yard; b) Man on trial; c) Routine Job Shown with kind permission of the British Embassy, Tel Aviv.

FREE TO ALL MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS.

SABY MALLAH PICTURES presents . .
Starting Saturday, February 11, 1956
JERUSALEM CINEMAS

RON CINEMA
"La Pensionnaire"
(The Beach)
After its big Tel Aviv success
with
Martine Carol and Raf Valone
in their best picture

EDISON CINEMA
"La Roge ou Corps"
A great picture continued for a SECOND WEEK by public request
with
Francoise Arnoul and Raymond Pellegrin

Hebrew and English subtitles superimposed

Yesterday's Press

Revolt of the Intelligentsia

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the Communists seem to have united with the bourgeois parties to lend their unrestricted support to the senior civil servants' strike as a heaven-sent opportunity to break the unity of labour in this country. The strike cannot be supported, because it is a fight to maintain a wage differential promised by the Government when it was in easier circumstances and when an Arab attack did not loom so menacingly. A quick solution is possible if goodwill prevails over the desire to achieve a triumph of prestige.

"Davar" (Histadrut) asserts that the strike is aimed not at more pay but at the integrity of the Histadrut. It will not succeed, the paper warns, and the thousands of "illiterates" who have been snubbed, together with those professionals who still have the welfare of the State at heart, will jointly stand up and frustrate the project.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) wonders at the Progressives' bolting the Coalition at a juncture when compromise proposals were about to be discussed and their resignation could have waited till the morning. It also marvels at the action of a party claiming responsibility, which has shown no compunction about thrusting a cabinet crisis upon the country at a time when absolute unity should prevail, even if convinced that the strike is just. But the present salary dispute again proves that the greater part of the Coalition still speaks in the name of economic stability and security yet in practice is still bound by limited class interests.

The strike did not have to break out, according to "Ha'aretz" (non-party) and the secession of the Progressives could have been prevented. The responsibility for these two events rests squarely on the shoulders of the other Coalition partners, especially Mapai, who had been called upon to surrender nothing but merely to revert to its earlier decision. The psychological problem is rooted in the Mapai leaders' habit of thinking that small parties must necessarily toe the Mapai line. It is Mapai that forced the Progressives to resign; it is Mapai that is responsible for the walk-out and it is now up to Mapai to get the strikers to return to their desks, by all means, except coercion . . .

"Herut" calls the strike a revolution against the regime and against the economic and social structure of the State as embodied in the Histadrut and its official representative in the Government. The strike has broken out not only to force the Government to meet the professionals' claims but also to protest against the Government's habit of going back on its promises. Thus, it is a confidence crisis. It is not a financial problem for the Government and Histadrut, but only a matter of how to impose their will upon a certain section of the public who have dared to rise against Histadrut tyranny.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) also feels that the strike is a manifestation of workers who are trying to shake off Histadrut domination, since the latter stopped concerning itself with the workers' welfare from the moment it itself became the largest employer in the State.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) asserts that the strike is a result of the Labour parties' failure to agree on a wage policy and says that it could have been prevented by honouring promises. Now that it has broken out, no efforts should be spared to end it. Both sides should show a measure of good will in effecting a speedy settlement, and while the Histadrut is warned against being high-handed about it, the professionals are similarly warned not to try to make political capital out of their struggle by bolting the Histadrut.

"Here and Now" thinks that there can be no two opinions that the open revolt of the intelligentsia which has now become a fact is a tragedy in more than one respect. It must be a godsend to Nasser and all our other enemies. It cannot give satisfaction to those bent on the downfall of the present Coalition and is sure to raise in reactionary circles the hope that the power of organised labour is on the wane.

Lack of Sport Interest Scored

By KEITH BEECHER

The lack of interest of the regular sports bodies of this country and the Department of Physical Education, as well as their non-attendance at the annual General Assembly of the Academic Sports Association last Friday, was deplored by Mr. Adin Theilhaber, who was unanimously elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the third consecutive time, in an exclusive interview.

None of the bodies even sent their good wishes to a body which caters for the students of higher learning in the country, and were not sufficiently interested to come along and hear the delegates, who had arranged, in a meeting lasting well into the small hours of Saturday morning, an enlarged programme and a comprehensive plan of sports activity, Mr. Theilhaber complained.

The General Assembly agreed to set on foot League programmes in basketball and handball, to run a "blitz" soccer competition, a volleyball tournament, its very first tennis championships, its first chess championships (the first and second in which would be sent to participate in the IIIrd Students International in Sweden), a table tennis competition, and a two-day track and field tournament.

In addition to the students of the University and Technion and the Tel Aviv Law School, the membership was widened to include for the first time the Surveyors School of Holon and the Rehovot Institutes (Weizmann Institute, University School of Agriculture, etc.), while in the handball competition it was decided to include the VIIth and VIIIth form members of the Reali Secondary School Herzliya and Rishon le Zion Gymnasia ("future undergraduates", said Theilhaber).

$100,000 for Amphitheatre

New elections were held at the General Assembly, at which the following were voted honorary members of ASA: Prof. E. Netanyahu, chief mathematics lecturer of the Technion; Mr. A. Bronfman, vice-chairman of the University Board of Governors and Chairman of the Friends of the Hebrew University of Canada; Dr. George Wise, Chairman of the University Board of Directors; and Mr. I. Shapiro, Chairman of the Haifa Branch of the Israel Playing Fields Association. Mr. Bronfman has donated $100,000 for an amphitheatre for musical recitals, which will also be used for folk dancing and sports.

The new Presidium will comprise Dr. Ernst Simon, the Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Culture, a veteran sportsman and a pioneer of academic sport in the country, who was for 15 years Director of the P.T. Department; Professor L.A. Offitzki, Chairman of the University Sports Committee and head of the Bacteriological Department; and Mr. Herman Lurie, well known supporter of sporting activities and Chairman-founder of the Israel Playing Fields Assoc. The trio will be responsible for all fund raising activities and mainly for the provision of venues.

A two-man Committee of Mr. Tuval, Students Secretary of the Technion, with Mr. Ovadia Rasiel, Chairman of the Tel Aviv Students Association, as General Secretary, was formed to promote and enlarge academic sports activities, while Mr. "Schumie" Schumacher of the Tel Aviv P.T. School, was appointed in charge of the new A.S.A. Sports Technical Committee to promote the new enlarged programme. The well known sportsmen, Messrs. Kurt Marx and Walter Fraenkel, P.T. Directors of the Technion and University respectively, were appointed special technical advisers. The Executive, headed by Mr. Theilhaber, will comprise seven members, with two representatives, not yet chosen, from each Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

One of the resolutions of the General Assembly voted that ASA participate in the Independence Day Run, from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, for the third time, only if other sports organizations refrain from exerting pressure on students to run for them. Previously this touting for runners gave rise to disputes and ASA feels that a member of a particular sports body if he happens also to be a student at the time of the Run should be allowed to make his own choice for whom he should run.

The enthusiasm and results of the General Assembly, Mr. Theilhaber concluded, proved that there was place for a non-sectarian and non-political sports body in this country. This was, to his mind, an integral part of their education as higher learning students, and encompassing, as it did, 6,000-odd students, was a contribution to the progress of the country.

Col. Harry D. Hershel is a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee and Chairman of the U.S. Olympic Basketball Committee and not as was published on Monday.

Contacts with Peking Useful, Eden Says

OTTAWA, Wednesday (Reuter). —Sir Anthony Eden told a press conference yesterday that since last year's Geneva conference, contacts between British representatives and Chinese authorities in Peking had increased "and have certainly been useful, and not only to us." He was replying to a question whether he felt British recognition of China had been helpful to the West.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told a questioner, who asked if Britain rejected the latest Chinese proposal for a new international conference on Indo-China, that Britain had received "a communication" and was now obtaining the views of the other countries concerned. It was Britain's policy to sustain the 1954 Indo-China armistice agreement which called for All-Vietnam elections this summer, he added.

Sir Anthony said that the invitation to Premier Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev to visit Britain in April "still stands."

RELATIONS. — Austria and Albania have decided to reopen diplomatic and consular relations.

NEW OIL RIG FOR HAIFA DRILLING

The two oil companies which hold the prospecting licence for the Haifa Town area, Pan-Israel and Israel Mediterranean, have brought from Texas a large drilling rig which is now being unloaded at Haifa Port.

The rig will be assembled on the lower slopes of the Carmel at a site just beyond the Shell Bridge on the road to the Emek. It is capable of reaching a depth of 10,000 feet, and is the second of its kind brought here by the Buckley Group companies.

WADI NEW IRAQI ENVOY TO TURKEY

BAGHDAD, Wednesday (Reuter).—A Royal decree was issued here yesterday appointing Senator Shakir Wadi Ambassador to Ankara for a three-year period. He is a former *Charge d'Affaires* in London and has been a Cabinet Minister several times.

BRAZIL. — The newly-installed President of Brazil, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, has stated he was not prepared to propose to Congress the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 8, 1956

Pop. Loans	101½
1950/60 (IL.100)	71½
4½% Trust Dollar s/57	85½
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	99½
2½% Way Loan 54/59	99
3½% Gov Bds (large)	94½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	85½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	83½
Pal Steaver Bds Ser. I	221
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	
A.P.B. Investm.	
ord sh "B"	111½
Discht ord. sh. "B"	101½
Elhero's Inv. ord	187
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" sh.d	98½
Ilon Mortg. Bk.ord sh	78½
Hirur 4% Debs 58/68	83
Nir 4% Debs (bearer)	89½
5% pref. sh.	94½
Paas 4% debs 60/64 reg	77½
"Inva" 5% debs.	111½
I.L.P.C. ord. sh reg.	80
5% debs	79½
Afr Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	89½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.(1)	126
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh	117
"A" ord shares	261
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(1.40)	1091*
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57 64	1061**
	74½
Hekerot pref. sh.	119½
Ata ord "B" sh.	97½
4.5% conv debs.	123
"Kardaneh" ord "B"	97½
7% conv debs 58/69	89½
Heller-Dee ord.sh reg.	82½
Pal.-Brewery 6% pref sh.	138½
Assia Reinsrance "B" sh	107½
"Teva" ord. sh. (1)	109½
Nesher 6% debs "A"	147
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	223
ord sh reg. (full div.)	98½
Pal Constr. Tr 6% debs	

Notes: a) purchase price: b) selling price: c) ex coupons: d) ex dividend: e) ex right: x) in % of IL1,000: v) 15.6./15.12: * Dollar: ** Index.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

AT 1.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Francis Joins the Wacs.
EDEN: The King's Thief.
EDISON: "La Roge au Corps."
ORGIL: The Fifth Grade. 2nd week
ORION: The Firebird. 2nd week.
ORNA: The Sea Chase.
RON: I Had 7 Daughters.
STUDIO: Small Town Girl.
TEL OR: The Americano. 2nd week
ZION HALL: "Nol Canaiball." 2nd. week.

TEL AVIV

AT 1.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: To Hell and Back. 6th week.
ARMON DAVID: "La Donna del Fiume."
CHEN: The Dam Busters. 2nd week
ESTHER: Blackboard Jungle. 5th week.
MOGRABI: Daddy Long Legs. 3rd week.
OPHIR: Betrayed.
ORION: Helen of Troy. 2nd week.
SHDEROTH: The Unfinished Dance
TAMAR: "Diabolique." 3rd week.
TCHELETH: "Les Amants du Tage." 12th week. Matinee: Gun Fighters.
YARON: White Christmas.
ZAMIR: "Bigoletto." 3rd week.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing.
ARMON: Marty. 2nd week.
ATZMON: The Prodigal. 2nd week.
EN DOR: Plymouth Adventure
GAL. OR: Cell 2455 Death-Row. Matinees: 1) Outlaw in the Desert. 2) Circus.
MAY: Seven Brides for Seven Brothers.
MORIAH: The Man Who Loved Redheads. 2nd week.
ORAH: "L'Enemi Public No. 1."
ORION: Appointment in Honduras.
PEER: All That Heaven Allows.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Dry and hazy with rising sand in the Negev.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	42	3	5	7
Tiberias	40	10	25	27
Haifa Port	69	12	15	16
Natanya	36	4	15	16
Tel Aviv Kirya	29	5	16	16
Tel Aviv Port	62	10	15	17
Lydda Airport	40	7	14	16
Jerusalem	31	3	9	10
Beersheba	28	4	14	16
Eilat	—	6	20	25

"A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

EREV TOV, the 4 p.m. evening paper, has closed down after 12 issues. The reason given is that the newsboys selling it could not turn up for work because of a bereavement in the family of their organizer.

• • •

METAL FIRMS which have not complied with the Manpower Commissioner's directive of January 27 requiring them to fill in and return manpower questionnaires by February 7 will soon be summoned for their defection.

• • •

THE APPEAL of David Kimche against the severity of a four-year sentence for robbery and housebreaking was rejected by the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeals yesterday. Exactly 97 charges of housebreaking and theft have been filed against him.

• • •

THE HAIFA Customs Authorities have denied reports that the four parcels found in the port without indication of the consignee's name or address belong to Mr. S. Zimmerman, of the Zim management, who was recently fined for attempting to smuggle a quantity of foodstuffs and cigarettes from the port.

• • •

TWO BIG SIGNS on the Sansour building, near Zion Square, Jerusalem which had been torn loose by the violent winds of the past few days, and which threatened to fall on passers-by, were removed yesterday by firemen.

• • •

SEVEN BOYS were detained for gambling when police raided a card club in the Kinneret Hotel building in Jerusalem on Tuesday night.

HU to Publish Translations Of Aramaic 'Lamech' Scroll

A preliminary account of the deciphering of the "Lamech" scroll, with translations from the Aramaic into Hebrew and English, will be published shortly by the Hebrew University, which is engaged in reconstructing the Dead Sea Scrolls. The text will be prepared by Drs. N. Avigad and Y. Yadin, of the University Department of Archaeology.

All seven of the scrolls, found in a cave overlooking the Dead Sea by Beduin in 1947, will eventually be housed in the "Shrine of the Book," part of the projected National and University Library on the new campus. Other documents and manuscripts of Jewish significance are also to be included in the Shrine, which is being planned by a committee headed by President Itzhak Ben-Zvi.

Acting Director-General 'Not a Civil Servant'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The present acting Director-General of the Ministry of Development, Mr. A. Preminger, is not recognized as a Government employee by the Civil Service Commission, it was learned yesterday from Commission sources.

Named Deputy Director-General in December by the Minister, Mr. M. Bentov, Mr. Preminger's appointment has not yet been approved. With the departure for Burma last night of the Director-General, Mr. M. Bader, Mr. Bentov asked Mr. Preminger to fill in as Director-General.

The Civil Service Commission has withheld approval of the post of Deputy Director-General for the Development Ministry and therefore cannot review Mr. Preminger's case.

Mr. Preminger has not yet received any salary, but he told *The Jerusalem Post* that he "wasn't worried about that." He added that he planned to continue as Deputy Director-General in the future.

In Tel Aviv last night, Mr. Bader claimed that Mr. Preminger's appointment had been agreed to a month ago.

SUMMER TIME BEGINS JULY 2

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Summer time will be instituted this year on July 2 and will end on September 29, the Special Committee set up in the Ministry of the Interior has recommended. The Committee also asked that IL5,000 be allocated to undertake a special investigation of the effects of summer time on health and productivity.

GERMAN COUNT'S VISIT 'NOT A MISSION'

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Count Spreti, West German Bundestag member who tomorrow completes a 10-day tour of the country, said today that he had "absolutely no mission" in coming here. The question of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel was for Israel to decide, he said.

The Count was *rapporteur* on the Reparations agreement to the West German Parliament. He represents the Christian Social Union.

An architect by profession, Count Spreti was in the Wehrmacht during World War II, but had never left Germany. Asked whether he was involved in the anti-Hitler putsch, he said. "No, but how that happened, I don't know."

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — Eggs: 4, coupon 20, temp. 3. Expectant mothers: 16 for each of coupons 21 and 22. Poultry: 1½ kgms. for expectant mothers, coupons 21 and 22. Imported cheese: 200 gms. for expectant mothers, coupon 18.

HAIFA, HADERA AND NORTH — Eggs: 4, coupon 20, temp. 7. Invalids: 4, Het Aleph 5; 2, Het Bet 6 and 8, Het Gimel 6. Poultry for invalids: 500 gms. for each of coupons Het Aleph 1 and Het Bet 6.

Young Musicians Welcome Year's 20,000th Arrival in Haifa

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Among the 856 weary men, women and children from French North Africa (822), Argentina (6), Hungary (3), and Germany (2) who disembarked this morning after a sleepless night on a stormy sea, was the 20,000th immigrant to come to Israel since the beginning of the Jewish calendar year five months ago.

The newcomers were stirred by the sight of their relatives ashore, gesticulating excitedly and shouting greetings in French and Arabic from behind the fences on the quayside, and by the uniformed boys and girls of the City Youth Orchestra who played folk music with gusto from the moment the ship approached the quay. Mayor Abba Khoushy was among those who watched the disembarkation.

On previous special occasions, the newcomers were welcomed by the older and more sedate musicians of the Hapoel and Fire Brigade bands, but today the honour went to six to 12-year-olds who enjoyed the occasion despite the cold weather for which their summer uniforms were hardly suited. (The Municipality has no funds to buy them winter uniforms and all the band's money goes for music lessons.) Their concert also served as a rehearsal for the performances to be given when the tourist liners Britannic Constitution and Oslofjord visit Haifa later this month.

The head of the Jewish Agency Absorption Department in the North, Mr. Kalman Lavin, welcomed them over the public address system with "May you strike roots and build up a better life in our homeland."

Unlike most previous groups, today's North African newcomers were well-dressed and most of them looked young and in good health. Five hundred of them were taken to Ofakim (near Beersheba), Hartuv, Kiryat Gat, Lachish 13, Kiryat Shmoneh, Beisan and to several *kibbutzim*, among them Brur Hayil; 30 families are settling in Beersheba. Forty-five boys and girls were sent to Youth Aliyah institutions.

Because of the storm, the s.s. Jerusalem was delayed for several hours and was made fast at the main quay only by 9 o'clock.

Her passengers, who included 287 returning residents and tourists, caught a glimpse of the Port at its busiest, the Danish freighter, Lydia Dan, frantically loading Jaffa oranges for Europe, and the Argentine Rio Bermejo discharging frozen meat.

The disembarkation of the newcomers from the gangway to the trucks taking them to their new homes was filmed and recorded by Mr. Ed Murrow, famed Columbia Broadcasting System reporter and his crew.

'Shura' Quarrels With Mrs. Sharett

Shurat Hamitnadvim, the self-styled vigilante society affiliated with the Jerusalem Students Federation, yesterday handed in to Jerusalem newspaper offices an "open letter to Mrs. Zippora Sharett," in which they said that they were using this form of address "from the outside, since you have driven us out of your house."

They did not send the letter to the wife of the Foreign Minister, who, when asked to comment, told *The Jerusalem Post* that after she had read the letter in the papers today she would consider whether any reply seemed to be necessary.

The "incident" to which the *Shura* referred, in this attempt to recapture the headlines, occurred earlier this week at a meeting held in Mrs. Sharett's home of some two dozen representatives of youth organizations, schools and other public bodies interested in planning Purim celebrations in Corridor settlements.

While those present were identifying themselves and the organizations they represented in order to get acquainted, Mr. Yosefon, Director of Telem (*Teatron Le Ma'barot*), jokingly interjected that perhaps there were also some present from Shurat Hamitnadvim. Thereupon, Mrs. Sharett commented that if there was anyone present who was engaged in private sleuthing "he has no place in this house." No one present felt in any way involved, and no one left the meeting.

The remark about the *Shura* was reported next day in one of the morning papers, not entirely accurately. Quoting this report, the secretary of the organization hurried an "open letter" to the papers yesterday in which they claimed that Mrs. Sharett's remark was "a ringing slap in the face of every honest man in the country."

Matzot 'Not Clean Enough' for America

Owing to technical reasons Israel *matzot* cannot meet the rigid requirements set up by the U.S. Pure Food and Drug Commission, and, to avoid unnecessary expense, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has refused export licences to the U.S. for the past four years, the Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The wheat-cleaning machinery now in use cannot guarantee removal of all of the dead flour-weevils. These cling to the burlap bags which are used over and over again to transport the wheat, as well as to the wheat itself. Only the Froumine Biscuit Company, although using a mechanical device which is not 100 per cent effective, has succeeded in obtaining entry to the U.S. for its products.

The almost microscopic weevils, and the generally unsanitary conditions prevailing in many *matza* factories, are the reasons for withholding approval of applications for export to the U.S., although Israel *matzot* have been successfully marketed in the Lowlands, France and the Scandinavian countries, the spokesman said. There is absolutely no danger to health in the consumption of these *matzot*, he said.

MAN FOUND DEAD

HADERA, Wednesday. — The body of a man aged 30 was found by the police today in a wood near here. A revolver was found nearby and both the licence for it and an Army Reserves book found on him had been issued in Beersheba. The man's name is to be released by the police tomorrow.

'American Express' Closes Israel Office

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The American Express Company today closed its office here, the only one in the country.

The company, which has offices in all parts of the world, including the Arab states, said it was closing down in Israel because it has been running at a deficit.

The Meditrad travel bureau, which served as the company's correspondent in Haifa, has taken over the Tel Aviv office and will continue work for American Express.

Some of the employees have been transferred abroad, while others are to work for Meditrad.

IL8m. MORE

Currency in circulation rose this week by IL7,943,702 to IL197,076,842, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. Treasury bills increased by IL7,430,000 and foreign exchange by IL.513,702.

Local Business Tax To Be Increased

The Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, yesterday presented to the Knesset an Amendment to the Local Authorities Ordinance which would authorize them to raise the maximum business tax from IL1,000 to IL2,000 a year. He said the purpose of the bill was to help local authorities balance their budgets.

According to the explanatory remarks accompanying the bill, the change would raise an additional IL1.5m. a year. In 1954-55, IL2.4m. was collected in business taxes.

Following is the breakdown in the amount of business tax now paid by business premises:

Up to IL100	29.9%
IL101-200	6.6
IL201-500	3.2
IL501-1,000	1.4

Only two speakers spoke in the debate yesterday, Mr. E. Ichilov (General Zionist) and Mr. I. Harari (Progressive). Both argued that if the maximum were raised, not only would the highest bracket pay more, but the tax would be doubled all down the line.

The debate is to continue.

Meanwhile, increased property and business taxes and small additions in rates in several cities and towns have been approved until the coming fiscal year by the Minister of Interior. They are Tel Aviv, Bnei Brak, Bat Yam, Holon, Rehovot, Safad and Even Yehuda.

Haifa's request for an emergency tax to build shelters has also been approved.

DELEGATION TO BURMA

The Israel delegation going to Rangoon for economic talks was to have left by air early this morning, and did not leave on Tuesday night as was published yesterday.

Sarajevo Win Last Game, 2-0

By A. ALEXANDRONI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — With a 2-0 (2-0) win over a reinforced Tel Aviv Maccabi side today, the visiting Yugoslav football XI, Sarajevo, concluded its tour of Israel unbeaten.

A bitterly cold wind did not prevent over 5,000 soccer fans from turning out to watch the fast game on the Jaffa Hapoel ground. But it did affect the play of both teams and may have caused some of the many near misses that made the contest so exciting for the spectators.

The visitors were superior throughout the first half. In the 34th minute, Fascics completed a fast break-through of Yugoslav forwards with a hard drive into the net. Bendori was not in position in the goal mouth and came nowhere near stopping the ball. Eight minutes later, a free kick from 16 metres went right through a wall of Maccabi players to end the scoring for the day.

The local side rallied well after the interval and played an inspired game. Half-backs and forwards combined beautifully to produce some wonderful movements down the length of the field, but they invariably broke down at the finish. Inaccurate shooting, or the spectacular saves of the Yugoslav goalkeeper, Antchitz, who was the star of the game, earned the hearty applause of the spectators, and kept the score unchanged.

The Yugoslavs leave tomorrow morning, after winning three games and drawing the fourth, against a selected Israel side.

Two Tel Aviv Hapoel members bolstered the Maccabi side, replacing injured players. A third replacement was Litvak, of Rehovot Maccabi.

IL20m. for Arms

HADERA, Wednesday. — Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, Chairman of the Arms Fund Public Committee, told a meeting today that IL50m. had been donated to the Fund, in cash and guaranteed promises.

IL14m. in Municipal Bonds Recommended

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A recommendation that municipal development bonds be issued in the sum of IL14m. has been made by the Ministry of Interior's Special Committee set up to study this problem, the Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The Committee recommended that IL10m. be issued jointly by the three cities, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, while the remainder be issued by Local Authorities.

The bonds, whose value will be pegged to the cost-of-living index or the dollar, will be redeemable in nine years. They will bear 6.5 per cent interest.

Only 25 per cent of the income from these bonds will be liable to income tax.

Reforming Criminals

The problem of rehabilitation of criminals will be discussed today in a symposium at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv.

The Attorney General will open the discussion at 10.15 a.m. and other speakers will include Dr. Z. Hermon, Director of Prison, Juvenile Court Judge D. Reifen, and Mr. Milo, the Director of the Probation Service of the Ministry for Social Welfare.

NEW INSECTICIDE UNDER STUDY

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The production of Parathion, a phosphate-based insecticide to supplement D.D.T., is being considered by local interests, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

The need for new insecticides arose when it was discovered that D.D.T. has lost its devastating effect as it has in many countries. Bugs develop resistance to it and if no drastic way of destroying them is found, a danger exists that bacteria will spread as in the past.

Parade in Capital For New Ambassador

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky presented his credentials as Argentina's Ambassador to Israel to President Ben-Zvi yesterday at the President's Office in Jerusalem.

In a convivial atmosphere, Dr. Topolevsky, speaking in Spanish, told the President that Argentina maintains and would continue to maintain friendly relations based on mutual understanding and cooperation with all the free countries of the world. He especially emphasized the close relations established between Argentina and Israel.

The President recalled that Argentina had offered a free refuge to Jews in their hour of need. He said he was sure that the ties binding the two countries ever since the establishment of Israel would become even stronger in the course of time.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and senior officials of his Ministry were present at the ceremony. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Carlos Augusto Massa, Secretary of the Embassy, and Mr. Jacobo Neviaski, the Attache.

Spanish and Yiddish

The President's words were translated fluently into Spanish by Dr. M. Simon, Chief of Protocol; and he translated the Ambassador's remarks into Hebrew. Dr. Simon's colleagues later complimented him on his fluency, for no one had been aware that he was proficient in Spanish.

At the reception following the official ceremony, Dr. Topolevsky conversed with the President and Foreign Minister in the one language he has in common with them — Yiddish.

As Dr. Topolevsky came out of the President's Office, the Army band played the two national anthems and an artillery unit presented arms. The band then led the soldiers in a parade through the streets of the Capital. (Picture — Page 4).

The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced on Tuesday that Mr. Topolevsky was presenting his credentials in Jerusalem "because diplomatic usage prescribes that the presentation should be were the Chief of the State is in residence."

This in no way implies recognition of Jerusalem as capital of Israel, it said.

Kastner Explains Statements For Nuremberg Tribunal

By Dr. GABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I deny that I committed perjury. I hope that light will soon be thrown on the entire affair," Dr. Israel Kastner said yesterday in Jerusalem in a lengthy statement before Dr. Moshe Peretz, Examining Magistrate.

He was answering a private criminal suit filed by Mr. Malkiel Greenwald, 74, who has charged that Dr. Kastner lied under oath in the State v. Greenwald trial in stating that he had not issued a sworn statement in favour of Kurt Becher of the Waffen S.S. at the "Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, its institutions nor any of its services."

Yesterday's session of the preliminary investigation opened with Mr. Tamir, counsel for Mr. Greenwald, still in the witness box being cross-examined by Mr. Michael Caspi, for Dr. Kastner. When Mr. Tamir returned to his role as counsel, he in effect began to re-cross-examine himself. When he had finished, Mr. Caspi rose quietly to his feet and remarked dryly that Mr. Tamir had disqualified himself from appearing again during the hearing since he could not be both witness and counsel.

Dr. Peretz ruled that "while it was not desirable that a counsel appear as his own witness, sometimes it was necessary."

When Dr. Kastner finished his statement, Mr. Caspi (who on Tuesday had objected strenuously to Mr. Tamir's request to postpone the hearings so that a witness could come from abroad) asked that the hearings be delayed until March so that two of his witnesses could arrive from the U.S. They are Dr. Robert M. Kempner, deputy to General Telford Taylor, U.S. Chief of Counsel at Nuremberg, and Mr. Benno Zelke, who took Dr. Kastner's sworn statement at Nuremberg.

Applying to Supreme Court

After Dr. Peretz upheld Mr. Tamir's objection, Mr. Caspi said that he would ask the Supreme Court to order the postponement. Dr. Peretz fixed the next session for Monday, to await an answer from the Supreme Court.

Returning to his post as counsel (to clear up points he had made while in the witness box), he said that he had had the following conversation with Mr. Walter Rapp, who served at the Nuremberg trials as head of the Investigation Department of the American Prosecution Office:

Mr. Tamir: "Would you say that Dr. Kastner's statement and his request were one of the main reasons for Becher's release?"

Mr. Rapp: "The sole reason. We couldn't be holier than he, you know, for he represented the Jewish Agency. Of course, we didn't believe Becher, but when Kastner took his side..... and Kastner made the impression of a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Tamir then said that Dr. Kempner, in a telephone conversation with Mr. Josiah Dubois, Deputy Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, said that if he came to testify he would not be "interested in Becher, nor in Kastner, only to save Israel, for this was a political case."

Kastner Statement

Dr. Kastner's statement:

It is not with an easy heart — and not in line with my wishes — that I have been forced to make a declaration and not testify under oath. If Mr. Tamir wants to question me, he can do this in Tel Aviv in the suit I have filed against Mr. Greenwald.

Permit me a short remark: "Mr. Tamir's remarks about me have been the worst type of slurs — which I reject entirely — showing that Mr. Tamir has approached the profession of Mr. Greenwald who is a professional libeller with a criminal past.

There has been created a blurred, distorted picture of a certain period, of certain activities that I am proud of and in which I had the honour to take part (several persons in the courtroom hissed slightly). It is not true that I have never tried to hide any detail or thing that I did in Nuremberg in connection with S.S. Colonel Kurt Becher.

I am one of the few Jews who remained alive and who was given the opportunity to see the Nazi bestiality at first hand, to judge the Nazis and also to judge those who in different periods and in different ways, saved Jews. Most of the time during the war, I, and only I, was able to say if Becher helped or not, because I, and only I, was a witness from the beginning to the end of his activities.

Conscience Is Quiet

If I did right or wrong, from a political or psychological viewpoint, in going to Nuremberg, only my conscience can decide and my conscience is as quiet today as it was then.

Mr. Benno Zelke, who was a notary public at Nuremberg, witnessed my signature on my sworn declarations, as he did for hundreds of others. Here is a copy of a statement made by Becher (exhibits and submits photostat) in which Becher declares that there are large sums of Jewish money in Switzerland. He empowered me to obtain them. The document is notarised by Zelke.

When I was at Nuremberg I was asked by my colleagues — because I worked with the prosecution — about Becher's claims, which had created a sensation. I supported or rejected these claims in the light of my knowledge. I heard for the first time during this preliminary investigation that a copy of my sworn statement was in Becher's file in Washington. I have no idea how the copy got there. I remember that I made the sworn statement in August 4, 1947. I believe I left Nuremberg the next day.

If I have made mistakes in minor facts, I do not believe I made them in important ones. I have never hidden the main truth. I gave a sworn statement. I had the right after five years not to remember this episode, for it was not for the declaration that I was invited to Nuremberg.

Bringing Nazis to Justice

With the end of World War II, I had a great task to perform: to help bring to justice criminals, especially Nazis, who took part in the massacre of my people.

In London, in August or September, 1945, I made a sworn statement which included accusations against scores of German and Hungarian war criminals whose activities were known to me. I can say that, to the best of my knowledge, that was the first time that the War Crimes Office in Nuremberg received a clear picture of the heinous deeds of the Nazis. This statement was used against Goering and his partners. The War Crimes Office used this statement against scores, if not hundreds, of Nazi criminals.

I helped in the investigation of Eichmann and in the trials against the diplomats.

I wrote to Kaplan (Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, then Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and, later, Minister of Finance) (that Becher had been freed due to my personal intervention) because Becher told me that it was possible to obtain approximately $50,000 worth in Swiss francs which were held in Switzerland. Most of it was the property of Jews. It was worth while making an effort to regain this money. We were fighting the War of Independence and I had to persuade Kaplan, so I thought, that $50,000 Swiss francs were worth an exaggeration.

"I, of course, reject the charge that I committed perjury. I hope that light will soon be thrown on this entire affair," Dr. Kastner concluded.

Aleppo Strikers Battle Police, 22 Hurt

Twenty-two persons were injured, some seriously, when 15,000 workers, on strike for the past six days, clashed with police in Aleppo, Syria, on Tuesday, according to the Arab News Agency yesterday.

The strike and demonstrations were called as protest against the law banning Syrian trade union members from participating in political activities.

U.S. REFUSES VISAS FOR SOVIET GROUP

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Moscow Radio last night reported that the U.S. State Department had refused visas for a Soviet delegation wishing to study public catering. Replying to a Soviet Embassy request for visas, the State Department said it regarded the delegation as "undesirable," the radio added.

STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

Union, to which all of the 30,000 Government employees belong, decided to hold a protest strike from 9 to 11 o'clock this morning against the Government's, holding discussions with the administrative civil servants and professional bodies.

At the press conference of the Medical Association, Dr. E. Fleischer emphasized that this was a strike in protest against the Government's evident contempt for the doctors and its continuous refusal to discuss their salary changes for the duration of the present emergency.

On Tuesday — the first day of the strike — Jerusalem hospitals received 21 emergency cases, while they discharged 53 non-urgent cases. In Haifa, the hospitals received four emergency cases and discharged 163, Dr. A. Druyan informed the press.

Lectures at the Hebrew University were suspended completely yesterday afternoon after the Assistant Lecturers decided to join their senior colleagues in the strike.

No agreement to end the strike will be taken if any of the strikers are dismissed or suffer any other reprisals, the Coordinating Committee of the Administrative and Professional Workers Organizations stated last night. The statement followed warnings by various factories that their engineers would be regarded as having resigned if they did not return to work immediately. The Committee added that in addition to the doctors, over 90 per cent of the economists, statisticians, lawyers and University and Technion lecturing staff participated in the strike yesterday.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, yesterday toured medical installations in the Capital to inspect the effects of the strike. He was accompanied by the Director-General, Dr. S. Biteh, and the Director of Medical Services, Dr. S. Ziman, the only two members of the Ministry's five-man Executive who have not gone out on strike.

Mr. Barzilai later expressed his satisfaction that the essential services were running "exceedingly well."

In Haifa, the doctors' strike is almost complete. The Mayor has written letters to city doctors warning them that if they wished to return to work, they would first have to obtain permission from the Municipality. He based this condition on the condemnation of the strike by the Histadrut Executive.

In Tel Aviv Kupat Holim announced that its dispensaries had been open throughout the country yesterday. A spokesman said it appeared that Histadrut members had not wanted to embarrass the Kupat Holim, and very few arrived for treatment. Where possible, patients were attended to by nurses, and others were sent to the doctors in their neighbourhood.

The Jerusalem Municipal Executive yesterday called upon the striking engineers in city employ to return to their post immediately so that vital services could be maintained. The Municipal Workers Committee also called upon them to quit the strike, warning that if they did not do so, administrative measures would be taken against them.

Strike observance among the engineers in Haifa is not complete. While most Histadrut plant engineers are on strike, those of the Shikun Housing Company, Nesher, and Tnuva are not. At the Shemen works, some are striking, others are at work. The Palestine Electric Corporation Engineers continue working pending a poll among them, the results of which will be known tomorrow.

Engineers were not striking at Soliel Boneh in Tel Aviv, the Jewish Agency's Technical Department, and the Histadrut Shikun Housing Company.

The Law Courts in Tel Aviv were unusually quiet again yesterday because of the strike of the State legal service. In the Magistrate's Courts, State Attorneys appeared in six preliminary investigations where pleas were heard from persons held in jail.

(Continued on next column)

U.S. Denies Sending Propaganda Balloons

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The United States told the Soviet Union in a Note that it was "not directly or indirectly participating in any project to dispatch propaganda balloons over the Soviet Union."

Replying to a Soviet protest that balloons carrying cameras and radios had been launched by the United States and had violated Soviet air space, the Note said that a meteorological survey was being carried out under United States auspices by launching balloons which remained aloft for several days at a height beyond the reach of commercial aircraft.

The United States would do all it could to avoid launching weather balloons which might cross Soviet territory, the Note stated.

Mrs. Bentwich to Head London County Council

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). — Mrs. Helen Bentwich will be the next Chairman of the London County Council. Her nomination was announced yesterday by the Council's Labour group which is the majority on the administrative body for the County.

Mrs. Bentwich, who is the wife of Prof. Norman Bentwich, formerly Attorney-General in the Mandatory Government of Palestine and now prominent in affairs of the British Friends of the Hebrew University, has just returned from a visit to Israel.

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Discontent in Egypt and Jordan Spells Disorder, Disaffection

By GIDEON WEIGERT

NEWS of a number of unusual events that occurred in Jordan recently has been suppressed by the Amman censor, who has been checking every single item in the Old City and Amman press ever since the December riots. Some of these events occurred among Palestinians, others among Transjordanians: all demonstrate to what extent revolt against the Amman regime and sympathy for the dismemberment of the Hashemite Kingdom are spreading even without incitement from abroad.

The charge of the Egyptian "Voice of the Arabs" that 25 refugees were actually killed in a Jericho camp was untrue, but had a background in fact. Ever since the December mobs attacked the Jericho police station, burned a mission near the town and completely destroyed Musa Alami's Iraq-financed development project for refugees, the Jordan authorities have been keeping a close lookout on Akbat Yabr, a refugee camp with a population of 25,000 near the Husseini family estate near Jericho. From what diplomats who were then stationed in Amman say, it is now clear that a fortnight ago the entire vicinity of the camp was cordoned off by thousands of Arab Legionnaires. Large-scale reinforcements were brought into the area thus cut off and a thorough tent-to-tent search carried out. It is reliably reported that an arms cache was discovered. An hour later trucks loaded with refugees were seen driving from the scene of the search in the direction of the famous desert detention camp of Jifr.

While this was taking place, the villagers of the Irbid district, which borders on Syria, were busy moving the border stones southwards so as to include their houses in Syria. At the same time the people of the Kerak and Ma'an districts in the south asked for annexation by "oil-rich" Saudi Arabia, probably thinking this would put an end to the traditional misery of these most backward provinces.

Financial Assistance

To take the wind out of the sails of the propaganda of the Cairo-Damascus axis, meantime, the Amman Government has been claiming that the financial assistance which Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria have offered was only meant to supplement, not to replace, the £11m. which Jordan is to get from Britain.

The regime has been concentrating on rehabilitating Britain's prestige. One propaganda line warns against Egypt's "Arab imperialism," which is no less dangerous than Western imperialism; another stresses the "Zionist peril," against which Britain is Jordan's sure ally. Following the recent purge of disloyal elements in the Arab Legion, 60 of the officers have been promoted and the entire corps is being submitted to a "national guidance" campaign which plays up the importance of British arms, joint manoeuvres, and Britain's helping hand in the creation of the young Jordan jet fighter squadron.

Unusual doings in the Gaza Strip, too, are being kept from the knowledge of the outside world. The growing embitterment of the refugees at the increasing number of Egyptian-trained and commissioned Palestinian *fedayeen* killed or detained by the Israel security forces while the Egyptians themselves sit back and suffer no casualties, has been expressed, for example, in a letter written to the Egyptian authorities by a number of Palestinian *mukhtars*, asking why they must send "our sons across the border on suicide and espionage missions from which they never return." To counteract such open indignation, the Egyptians are now recruiting more young Palestinians into regular army units instead of employing them as *fedayeen*. The Army's all-Palestinian regiments are to be brought up to full battalion strength.

The surest signs of which way the wind is blowing in Egypt are afforded in areas whose fundamental importance is far greater than arms deals. Colonel Khaled Muhi e-Din, an advocate of Eastern orientation who was once expelled from the Revolution Council and had to go into exile, is back in Cairo. While Soviet films are packing Cairo's cinema halls for four and five weeks on end, a growing number of Egyptian students have been taken out of American and European universities to attend East European colleges and technical schools.

Mr. DULLES REPLIES

WHAT is Mr. Dulles waiting for? In his reply to the delegation of Republican Congressmen who asked him to release arms to Israel now to offset the flow of weapons to the Arabs from Communist sources, the American Secretary of State said that he cannot allow Israel to have arms now, but he did not rule out the possibility of them having some eventually. The question is therefore when. Mr. Dulles reasons that American policy embraces the preservation of Israel, but it also wishes to pursue the friendship of the Arab states. The inference therefore must be that Israel must wait in patience until a certain climactic moment arrives. This will be the incalculable instant in time when it will be possible for the U.S. to sell arms to Israel and at the same time not forfeit any goodwill of the Arab states, a situation hardly likely to arise in the foreseeable future.

What is the ratiocination of Mr. Dulles? His letter states that since Israel is so small and the Arabs are so big; since Israel has now relatively so few weapons and the Arabs have so many; it is useless to try to secure Israel's safety by giving her any arms at all to remedy the disparity. But Israel is not asking for as many weapons as all that implies. All she requires is defensive equipment, in reasonable quantities, of a qualitative value sufficient to offset the superior offensive equipment that the Arab states, especially Egypt, have now received.

It is not requested, to take one example, that Israel should be given as many Sabre or Mystere fighters as Egypt has MIGs. What is important is that she should have some. For there is a saturation point in the number of MIGs for which Egypt can train pilots; and the presence of a minimal number of Israel squadrons capable of dealing with the Egyptian air force would serve as a deterrent to Nasser and his junta who might otherwise calculate that their Ilyashin bombers escorted by MIGs can easily penetrate Tel Aviv's defences and do enough damage to warrant the calculated risk of intervention against her under the Tripartite Declaration.

Instead of giving Israel facilities to obtain this defensive equipment, Mr. Dulles poses an alternative. Israel should rely on the United Nations of which she and the Arab states are equally members. All are solemnly bound by the Charter to refrain from the use of force and so on. But Mr. Dulles chooses to overlook two things. First that Israel is in a unique position of being the only U.N. member which is denied even the elementary recognition of her existence by a considerable bloc of fellow members. What guarantee is there that these states, the Arabs, will pay any more attention to the United Nations or its Charter than they did when they invaded Israel in May, 1948? At the recent Security Council meeting the Syrian delegate definitely refused to recognize any frontiers between Israel and Syria. "I should like to tell the Council that Israel has no legal or political status, not only on Lake Tiberias, but on every inch that now lies under the control of Israel." The fact that this was allowed to pass unchallenged by all the members of the Security Council, added to past experience, can hardly give Israel a feeling of confidence in the argument that her mutual membership of the U.N. with the Arab states serves as a basis for her security.

The other security factor cited by Mr. Dulles was the 1950 Declaration of the U.S., Britain and France. But the recent Washington talks between Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden, the confusion about the proposals centring around the communique which was issued after them, the policies enunciated by Britain since November last, and the preoccupation of France with her own Arab problem, can hardly give Israel any hope of action against an aggressor in time to prevent terrible destruction and loss of life. There is no solution to this problem but to permit Israel to defend herself, and to let her have the means to do so.

Tradition was begun in Jerusalem yesterday when, after the presentation of credentials by the Argentine Ambassador to President Ben-Zvi, the military band and honour guard marched through the centre of the capital. They are shown above passing the Knesset. Marches will take place each time an Ambassador or Minister presents his credentials.

Photo by Hirshhain

What the Wage Rise Will Bring

By DAVID JARVIS

IT would seem that we are committed to a wage rise of not less than five per cent. Let us examine its consequences.

Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Sapir have assured the public that they will not allow prices to go up and have indicated that their method will be to put more goods onto the market in order to meet the increased purchasing power. The extra goods will come from abroad or from the investment programme.

Mr. Eshkol declared before the Knesset in his budget speech at the beginning of the present financial year that if any item in his import programme constituted a luxury, he would be prepared to pay a fine. Accordingly, if he is to increase the supply of consumer goods, it will be at the expense of certain non-luxury, i.e. necessary, purchases in the import programme or at the expense of investment items.

Of course, there is some leeway to be taken in. The reduction in the construction of public buildings will exercise a certain economy — though not as great as would appear. Suppose a certain Labour Council finds itself compelled to put off the erection of its new offices; or suppose construction work in the new civil service centre in Jerusalem is postponed; nevertheless the officials of the Labour Council and the civil servants will continue to work somewhere and occupy certain premises. If they shifted to new premises, they would vacate their former offices. As our population and economy continue to expand, the vacated premises would be readily taken up for commercial use. Thus the only true waste would be in the improvement of accommodation — the better heating, the roomier premises. Yet in the case of the civil service, there are not a few offices where productivity would be raised if more suitable accommodation were provided.

In any case the purchasing power added by the wage rise is larger than can be covered by such economies (and the very political elements that demanded the salary increase oppose any reduction in the public building programme). What other sources of spare goods and services exist? All the articles that I have read in the left-wing press point to profits.

What of local business undertakings? The question is not how much the "millionaires" earn, but how much they spend. I know of a man who is rich, yet lives in a two-room flat (he has no children), eats plainly and dislikes travelling. He has hundreds of thousands of pounds to his name. From such a man nothing can be taken, because his money is put into investments, i.e. into development — all except the modest expenditures he makes upon himself.

Not all rich people live like that, however; and there are many Israelis that might well live more simply effecting economies to supply increased worker expenditure. That is true. But no attempt has been made to study what are the expenditures involved, not how they could be cut. And here an important challenge should be made. If the wage rise is to be financed out of reduced profits, then let the present workers' government reduce profits first (without reducing output), and see what money they can secure. If it is decided not to use the new income from this increased taxation for armaments or for economic development or for the reduction of our foreign deficit, then it can be used for financing a wage rise. To enact the wage rise first and then seek to finance it is not only to put the cart before the horse: it is to give the "bourgeoisie" a let-out from threatened pressures.

For even if Mr. Eshkol succeeds in neutralizing the additional purchasing power, he will still be left with the *status quo*, i.e. the inflationary situation of rising prices that has existed in the last months.

Therefore, we are brought down to earth — to Mr. Eshkol's own true statement about the source of this wage rise. He will sacrifice water pipes and housing programmes. He will reduce the Development Budget. This means the following: workers in the factories of Tel Aviv and Haifa will earn more money, but the new settlers in the Negev will find their hardships accentuated. Prices will not go up—Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Sapir have promised that. Therefore, the settler will not get any greater return for his crops. He will just find that his hopes of irrigating a few more dunams on his plot are postponed further yet. The 60,000 immigrants who have spent several years in tin huts will spend still more time in that accommodation; for the money to buy extra consumer goods to keep prices stable must come from somewhere, and presumably the housing programme will suffer too. The budget for unemployment relief will decline, and the number of unemployed will not decrease.

The fact is that if the wage rise is to become effective, Israel's employees must be able to buy IL50 millions' worth of more goods at present prices (unless they put their money into savings, as Mr. Eshkol still hopes). These goods must be found somewhere. Something must be sacrificed to supply them. Even if the luxury expenditure of the rich is successfully cut, this would only cover a part of the great increase in demand. Whence would the rest come?

In any case there remains the yawning foreign trade gap of nearly $200m. If any luxury expenditure could be cut, if any increased output could be achieved, should it not be used if not for increased expenditure on defence and immigrant settlement, at least for reducing that gap?

Readers' Letters

ADVERTISING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — You will surely be pleased to hear that one of my advertisers, Photo Barak, who has been running a small regular advertisement in your paper, has just received a substantial order from the U.S.A. as a result of it.

Yours, etc.,
BERTOLD NATHAN

Jerusalem, January 24.

KEEPING POSTED

AN indignant correspondent writes that the "Sabra Abroad," whose cartoons have been appearing on recent Fridays, is indeed a Sabra, and should have stayed away long enough to study the customs of other nations before venturing to put them on paper. Doesn't he know

that Paris policemen invariably take their capes along when they go on point duty in case it rains, and hang it up on the lamp-post of their traffic island? Where did he get this notion of the coat being lost?

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A letter from the Stamp Department of the South County Hospital in Saunderstown, Rhode Island, has reached the home of a Jerusalem friend via a college alumni list. Enclosed were a self-addressed manila envelope and an illustrated circular showing patients happily sorting out bushel baskets of stamps. It seems the hospital has been getting a good part of its funds by selling postage stamps collected for it by well-meaning citizens who are carefully coached by the circular in the art of detaching stamps from envelopes without damaging them. The hospital is experienced in this specialized business, and the manila envelope itself bears in its upper right-hand corner, near the spot where you will paste your own postage stamp, the modest request "Philatelic Cancellation PLEASE."

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A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a sign he saw on a New Hampshire highway — "You Are Now Entering the Only Hamlet in the World," another encloses a picture of a massive signboard near Las Cruces, New Mexico. Rustically mounted on a log frame, it reads, "Continental Divide. Altitude 4587 ft. Rainfall Divides at this Point... to the West it Drains into the Pacific Ocean... to the East, into the Atlantic." Jerusalem is by no means the only city of that name in the world, but is also entitled to a rainfall divide sign, as between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean. The Tourist Corporation, now engaged on marking places of interest, could design an appropriate plaque, pointing out at the same time that vegetation and animal life also divide along these lines. Even a desert-area beetle, it seems, when it reaches the divide sniffs the damper area and turns tail without bothering to look for a signboard.

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THERE are probably few people in Israel who will agree that our public speakers don't speak long enough. And as likely as not those few would turn out to be speakers themselves. In Haifa they have now asked for credit in the matter of speeches. At last Sunday's Town Council meeting, on the 1956-57 budget, Mr. Dan Gabriely, a businessman representing the General Zionists, was just getting entangled in a mass of figures when Mayor Abba Khoushy told him his time was up. "Give me a few minutes on account of my next week's speaking time," pleaded Mr. Gabriely. "But make it credit without interest," a fellow General Zionist, Mr. Zimmerman, added. Half an hour later, vice-Mayor Y. Katz, of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, was stopped in the middle of a passionate peroration, and also asked for credit. Both got their extra time, and without any promise that they would return it, which may be considered inflation in the extremest form.

Today's contributors include Y. F., and H.R., Jerusalem, and Y. Friedler, Haifa.

From the Truman Memoirs: Years of Trial and Hope

The Hydrogen Bomb

AT midnight on December 31, 1946, a civilian agency — the Atomic Energy Commission — took over top management of atomic research and production in the U.S. This Commission consists of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The AEC is responsible for the conduct of all research, development and production in the field of atomic energy. Only the President, however, can authorize the use of an atomic bomb. Only the President can decide the nature of the weapons to be made. Only the President can decide whether a weapon can be detonated for test purposes. Only the President can approve where and when the weapons may be shipped or stored. In fact, the President even sets the annual goal of the number of bombs and the quantity of material to be produced.

While there had been some test explosions at Bikini during 1946 for strategic purposes, the more advanced type of bomb on hand had yet to be tested. Furthermore, there were serious questions about the supply of raw uranium. The first task, therefore, was to bring the entire production programme on an even keel. This meant shutting down some facilities and pushing the work of others.

It was in the year 1949 that many developments in the atomic nuclear field demanded our attention and many important decisions had to be made. By early 1949, the Atomic Energy Commission had succeeded in getting most of the "kinks" out of the atomic programme and we were moving forward in the whole area of atomic energy. It was my belief that, as long as we had the lead in atomic developments, that great force would help us keep the peace.

But our monopoly came to an end sooner than the experts had predicted. An atomic explosion took place in Russia in August, 1949.

The intelligence experts had different opinions about it, but, in general, none of them had looked for the Russians to detonate any atomic device before 1953.

The Government of the United States was not unprepared for the Russian atomic explosion. There was no panic, and there was no need for emergency decisions. This was a situation that we had been expecting to happen sooner or later. To be sure, it came sooner than the experts had estimated, but it did not require us to alter the direction of our programme.

One of the broad areas of research on which the laboratories had been working from the very beginning was the hydrogen atom. When the atomic programme first got under way during World War II, the scientists concentrated their immediate efforts on the "heavy elements" — especially uranium. During 1947 and 1948 we combined our emphasis on uranium and plutonium as sources of atomic power, but research on the "light elements," of which hydrogen is the most important, was carried on at the same time without let-up or interruption.

By the early fall of 1949, development of the "super" — the thermonuclear or hydrogen — bomb had progressed to the point where we were almost ready to put our theories into practice.

Everything pertaining to the hydrogen bomb was at this time still in the realm of the uncertain. It was all theory and assumption. Even the scientists and the Commission were divided.

Unanimous Report

On January 31, 1950, the special committee came to the White House with their report. It was a unanimous recommendation that I should direct the AEC to take whatever steps were necessary to determine whether we could make and set off a hydrogen weapon.

About a month later, the Secretary of Defence and the Joint Chiefs of Staff submitted a recommendation to step up our programme sharply by "immediate implementation of all-out development of hydrogen bombs and means for their production and delivery." On March 9 I was informed that the scientists at Los Alamos were now of the opinion that a test of the first step in the process could take place sometime in 1951.

These were the circumstances at the time. On March 10 additional emphasis was given to the H-bomb research by my declaring it to be "of the highest urgency," and directing the Commission to plan at once for quantity production. Then, once we knew that the H-bomb was feasible, production on it should get under way as soon as possible.

As a result of this decision, the huge Savannah River project of the Atomic Energy Commission was started, and other expansions were made in the AEC plant facilities.

A crucial test came off successfully in March, 1951, at Eniwetok. This was a tremendously important event, for it proved that the scientific calculations were correct and with that knowledge in hand it now became possible to make further definite plans. Major progress was made shortly thereafter at a planning conference at Princeton, N.J., in June, 1951, where the most important idea that was presented had to do with a novel plan for producing the hydrogen bomb in quantity.

First Test Success

When the fall of 1952 rolled around and preparations seemed near completion, the Atomic Energy Commission called for a weather forecast for the Eniwetok test site so that they could fix the exact date for the test. The weather in that part of the Pacific is such that in the fall only one or two days each month will give ideal conditions, and the best date for the test, it turned out, was November 1, only three days before the election.

The first test of a hydrogen bomb, which was set off on November 1, 1952, was a dramatic success. So powerful was the explosion that an entire island was blown away and a huge crater left in the coral.

On the day after the election, I requested the Atomic Energy Commission to arrange to brief President-elect Eisenhower on the results of the test as well as our entire nuclear programme. At the time the new administration took over, the nation had been through nearly seven and a half years of the atomic age. We had invested seven billion dollars in research and development in nuclear energy.

By 1953, the nation had a stockpile of atomic bombs, together with the means for delivering these bombs to the target. It also had a growing arsenal of tactical weapons using atomic warheads, a submarine under construction powered by atomic energy, and a successfully tested hydrogen bomb and facilities for its production.

I would have been more than happy if all efforts of the world's scientists could have been bent toward finding ways and means to make the atom serve man's wants and needs.

This is the 12th instalment of the second volume of Harry S. Truman's Memoirs of his Presidency, Copyright by "Time" Inc. and I.C.P.S. All rights in Israel reserved by "Ayanot" and The Jerusalem Post.

THEATRE NOTES — Borderline Case

Chamber Theatre presents "The Hasty Heart," by John Patrick. Directed by Hy Kalus; Designed by Hy Kalus and Ezov Haviv.

THERE is always a certain amount of danger connected with the presentation of a play which has been popular on the screen and stage for many years. When the play is a sentimental story which depends upon its charm and superficial humour for its appeal, the pitfalls become doubly dangerous. Many persons have either seen the play or heard about it and make the inevitable comparisons. Besides, memory often plays tricks with us and retrospectively pleasures are inclined to take on glamour which increases in proportion to the time elapsed.

It required a certain amount of brashness for the Chamber Theatre to present John Patrick's "The Hasty Heart," and it is much to the company's credit that they carried it off as well as they did. The play is a tender story of a group of convalescing soldiers who are recuperating in a British hospital in the rear of the Burma front during World War II. The ward of the hospital is conveniently occupied by an assortment of soldiers consisting of a Cockney, a Yank, a Digger, a Kiwi and an unfortunate Basuto called Blossom. They are ministered to by pretty Nurse Margaret. The medical officer in charge informs the men that he is bringing into their ward a Scot who is dying, but is not aware of the fact. He wants the men to make his last weeks happy. The men are appalled at the prospect, but willing to cooperate. This is not a simple matter, since Lachie is more dour than the usual dour Scot, and determined to live his life in spiritual isolation from his fellow men. He distrusts kindness and helpfulness, because no one has ever been kind or helpful to him before. When the goodness of his fellow patients finally penetrates the protective covering in which he has encased himself, he reverses completely and becomes almost gushing. Later, he returns to his former attitude when he learns that he is about to die and attributes the kindness to pity.

To make a comedy of the tragedy of an unhappy boy of 21 who is about to die is quite a feat. "The Hasty Heart" has succeeded to a remarkable degree in doing just this. It is greatly to the credit of Hy Kalus that he succeeds in keeping the pathos of the situation from descending to bathos, especially since the comedy is of a low order, such as trying to find out what a Scotsman wears under his kilt. Mr. Kalus manages to keep the delicate balance between laughter and tears, so that the play remains good entertainment.

The cast of "The Hasty Heart" consists of young actors, many of them comparatively new to the Chamber stage. Ili Gorlitzki who played Lachie, did a commendable job. He worked a little too hard and obviously at getting his effects, but his boyish confusion and Hebrew-Scotch accent were quite touching. Yank was played by Ori Levi, last seen at the Ohel as the hero of "Eldorado." Mr. Levi is a competent actor who might well develop into a very good one.

Most of the comedy and horse play falls upon the beefy shoulders of Joseph Zur as Tommy the Cockney, and he makes the most of his opportunities. The other parts are competently played by Emanuel Ben-Amos, David Semadar, Eitan Priver, Zahava Hess, Arf Kasviner and Yaacov Bar-Nathan. The setting is very effective.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Steimatzky's Column

ON SALE

LIFE
Issue: January 9, 1956

COLLIERS
Issue: January 6, 1956

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